beginning. So, that is why we are here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. Mr. Revell?

MR. REVELL: Your Honor, I think the defendant's motion is kin to the old proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing. They are asking for a temporary restraining order, interlocutory injunction, to really stop the case. And if you -- as counsel has freely admitted repeatedly here today, he's interested in (1) building a record, and (2) getting out from and away from the rulings that this court has already made in this case.

So, if you look at the substance of the present motion it's one of two -- it's one of three things. I think it's part of the reconsideration of the motion for summary judgment, because it restates many of those arguments. It's either a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, or it's -- and I think it's really a motion for a protective order so that they would not have to undergo discovery.

Counsel acknowledged that they raised this before Judge Fleming. And, Your Honor, this is the reply brief. They filed a motion for summary judgment on grounds that included this, and on February the 11th -- as I understand it, Judge, there was a hearing on January 20th before Judge Fleming on the defendant's motion for summary judgment and then supplemental briefs were filed. And this brief that I've

handed you was filed on February 11th. And if you turn back to page 14, under paragraph number "E" it says, this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over challenges to the FCC's authority to issues rules and orders. The exclusive method for challenging the FCC's promulgation of rules and orders under the TCPA is to appeal to United States Court of Appeals. That's at page 14.

And they go on, and I've highlighted for Your Honor the argument, the very argument we just heard for one hour, that the exclusive method for challenging the FCC's rules under the Telephone Communications Act is to petition the FCC and then appeal to the proper United States Court of Appeals. And all the same statutes are cited, some of the same cases are cited. And rolling over the next page, 15, this Court therefore lacks subject matter jurisdiction to overturn these rules and must abide by the reports and orders of the FCC unless nullified by the proper authority. That's the very argument we just heard.

Now, that was before Judge Fleming and Judge Fleming entered his order denying the motion for summary judgment.

And that was entered, when? On March --

MR. BROWNSTEIN: 24th.

MR. REVELL: March the 24th. Defendant says they're -the first thing they do was sought a certificate of
immediate review of that order; they failed to get one.

So the next avenue is to file a motion for reconsideration of Judge Fleming's order, which they did. And that is set for March -- excuse me, May 10. That motion for reconsideration of the denial of summary judgment is set for May 10.

Now, in the application today, again counsel is replete and Staples, I should say, is replete in the very application that's before the Court for TRO back on page 7. In paragraph 12 he says, once Verdery challenged the validity of the FCC's rules and orders, the defendant alerted the trial court in oral argument and in its reply brief that the Superior Court of Richmond County lacks subject matter jurisdiction to consider the validity of these FCC rules and orders at issue, citing his brief that I just handed you.

And then on the next page he goes on in paragraph 14, on page 8 of that current application, paragraph 14 says, the trial court in Richmond County, Judge Fleming, denied the motion for summary judgment and did not dismiss the case against defendants, despite the fact of the established business relationship, or (2) the exclusive subject matter jurisdiction over the validity of the FCC orders rests exclusively in the federal court of appeals. So that -- clearly they have acknowledged it was raised before Judge Fleming, properly raised before Judge Fleming, and Judge

Fleming didn't buy it. He did not grant summary judgment. He did not dismiss their case.

And I think it's particularly telling when counsel filed this application and contacted me about it, my first reaction was, well, that's part of the motion for reconsideration and I have no objection if it's set down and added to the hearing on May 10, even though that was shorter than our time. Surprisingly, he didn't want Judge Fleming to hear this. Instead, he wants another judge to hear this. The very same argument presented to Judge Fleming and rejected by Judge Fleming should be part of the motion for reconsideration, should be reheard by Judge Fleming on May 10. And I submit to you that's what we're about here. We're about a shell game of avoiding the rulings of the court, seeking another judge to address the precise same question.

So if it was raised before Judge Fleming, and I think it's pretty clear that it was, he denied it. If counsel wants to take the position, well, that wasn't ruled upon by Judge Fleming, he has not decided it therefore this is a first pass for the trial court to look at this jurisdictional question, he's waived that opportunity. Because by defending on the merits and filing a motion for summary judgment on the merits, you waive any jurisdictional defense you may have. And that's under Hodge vs. Howes in

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Georgia Court of Appeals 260 at 107.

In that case, Hodge moved for summary judgment on the merits without reasserting or reserving the jurisdictional objections made in his answer. And they cite the Hoffman case, we found that the defendant, who moved for summary judgment without reasserting the affirmative defense of lack of venue, had waived that defense. We can discern of no reason why moving for summary judgment without failing to reserve or reassert the affirmative defense of lack of personal jurisdiction should be treated differently.

So, if he wants to contend it wasn't raised before Fleming and hasn't been decided adverse to him, he's waived that opportunity by going to defend on the merits and filing summary judgment. But not only in the supplemental brief but in the very application submitted to you this morning for TRO, he admits this juri- -- this exact same jurisdictional question was raised before Judge Fleming and rejected by Judge Fleming. So we don't think it's anything but a end run. And frankly, it's not even cleverly disguised, when he comes in and admits he's trying to build a record and when he tries to say he wants to get to the court of appeals.

And let me talk about the discovery, because I take a little umbrage with counsel's characterization. We had a discovery dispute and Judge Overstreet had a hearing. And

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it was precisely what we're talking, doing class discovery. And we went to that hearing and Judge Overstreet -- in fact, counsel at that hearing essentially acknowledged that he -that what we were seeking in class discovery was not a fishing expedition, that it was reasonable. And he consented not only to me privately, but in open court before Judge Overstreet that he didn't have any strong valid objections to the discovery we sought. He was concerned about the timing, because he didn't want us to proceed with discovery while summary judgment was pending. And we agreed to that, Your Honor. We said we will not proceed with discovery so long as the motion for summary judgment is undecided. But once it is decided, our intention is to proceed with this class discovery. Secondly, we agreed to his request for a confidentiality order. That was presented to Judge Overstreet. And so the only bone of contention was the timing, but the substance, and if you look at page 2, on a 30(b)(6) deposition, these are the subject matters that Judge Overstreet has ruled that we can go into for purposes of discover, if, if and only if, summary judgment is denied.

Now, I don't think as a matter of -- I think as a matter of law you can conclude that's not a fishing expedition. If the court has set the parameters for our discovery, I resent the fact that it's considered a fishing expedition, particularly when counsel himself acknowledged

that these were reasonable requests and the protective order gave them the protection they needed. The timing, I can understand they don't like for us to -- they don't ever want us to go. And the harder they fight the more I wonder what they're trying to hide from us, and that's what this is about.

And so I think before we even get to the substance,
Your Honor, of what he's -- of his argument and all the
attachments that we went through, I think there's ample
grounds here for you to deny the temporary restraining order
at this point and direct them to, one, take this up with
Judge Fleming on May the 10th. You've already admitted you
had it before him before.

And I've never seen anybody seek an injunction to stop a case to prevent discovery. If they wanted to make an argument with Judge Overstreet about why we shouldn't be allowed to proceed with discovery, there was an opportunity for them to make that argument.

And it's very interesting and I think very telling that they didn't make the argument today about lack of subject matter jurisdiction to Judge Overstreet. That argument wasn't made. I guess they thought Judge Fleming was going to agree with them, because it was before Judge Fleming when we argued it before Judge Overstreet because Judge Fleming had not yet decided summary judgment.

And you can look in the body of the order, it contemplates, in the third paragraph, this order contemplates the need for additional discovery on class certification in the event defendant's motion for summary judgment is denied. If summary judgment is denied, plaintiff shall be permitted to undertake discovery. And then he lays out the seven or eight -- actually ten subject matters that we're limited to in the discovery. So it's no fishing expedition.

So there wasn't any jurisdictional argument made then. The jurisdictional argument was made to Judge Fleming and it should continue to be made to Judge Fleming. And you're being asked to really overrule Judge Fleming, because if you grant his relief you have overruled Judge Fleming.

THE COURT: My question to Mr. Lefkow was going to be if I grant the TRO, where does that put the motion for reconsideration?

MR. LEFKOW: I have no -- the reconsideration can go forward. This order -- this Court would not conflict with Judge Fleming in the slightest.

THE COURT: If I grant the TRO?

MR. LEFKOW: Yes, Your Honor, and let me tell you how.

And even if it does, I mean it's a subject matter

jurisdiction which every court has the responsibility to

address. And again -- well, we'll get to that in a second.

This would not conflict with Judge Fleming's ruling.

Judge Fleming is being asked on reconsideration to rule

whether a case which has been, the relevant portion has -
which has been withdrawn supports reconsideration of the

motion for summary judgment. And we filed that right after

we got that decision essentially foreclosing their cause of

action. And then mysteriously, you know, two paragraphs of

that decision were withdrawn on April 13th by Judge Adams.

And so immediately we filed everything that we could and we

wanted it to be heard as early as possible when we were

prepared to do it. We had to prepare it and then we had to

be ready to argue it and we -- so we asked for a stay of the

proceedings besides the motion for reconsideration.

I think the motion for stay is clear. We do not seek a stay so that the motion for reconsideration can't go forward. That can go forward. But the stay should be in place so that once that reconsideration motion is decided, that we are not bound to produce immediately discovery on -- in a case where there is no subject matter jurisdiction. The reason being, because Mr. Revell and I have agreed that because that case came out and essentially foreclosed their cause of action, that upon the decision on the reconsideration motion that the discovery obligations will then accrue. So before it accrues, we want to give the Court every opportunity to stop it.

And this is a motion for stay. This is not a motion for -- to dismiss. This is not -- this is not the same motion that was presented to Judge Fleming; although, some of the arguments are the same and the reasons are the same. It is a motion for stay and it is a motion for temporary restraining order to prevent them from going forward with this action until they have followed the correct procedures in front of the FCC.

Now, Judge Fleming could dismiss it, and that'll be fine with us. That does not -- that would not conflict. The only thing he could do at that hearing is dismiss it. That would not conflict with entering a stay which comes into effect after his ruling.

THE COURT: All right. Anything further?

MR. REVELL: I'm at a loss for that argument, because I cannot imagine when the motion -- when they ask Judge Fleming to dismiss the -- I mean, dismiss on a jurisdictional question is a motion in abatement, not a motion on the merits. And a motion to stay is sort of the and/or, you either dismiss it and/or stay it if you lack subject matter jurisdiction. And their claim is failure to exhaust administrative remedies, so go to the FCC, go to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

They asked Judge Fleming to do that. They asked Judge Fleming to dismiss it on that basis. So now they come in

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and say, well, don't dismiss it, Judge Brown, stay it on that same basis. And Judge Fleming has said you have a case that's not going to be dismissed on the merits in summary judgment and it's not going to be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. That's Judge Fleming's ruling.

And now they come in and -- and if you were to stay it, I can't imagine how those aren't completely contradictory rulings, because Judge Fleming has ruled we can proceed. Judge Overstreet has ruled we can proceed with discovery. And then if you were to buy this bill of goods and say no, you've got to go to the FCC, it's completely contradictory to what Fleming had -- Judge Fleming had before him and rejected. And it's just a -- you've got to see it for what It's trying to create a record, create an appealable it is. That's why it's called an interlocutory injunction, order. they want an appealable order. After Fleming wouldn't give -- Judge Fleming wouldn't give him one and Judge Overstreet wouldn't prevent us from doing the discovery we're entitled to do, they want to appeal that.

So that's -- this is their third whack at the same issue that's been rejected by two of our courts. I submit if you reject it likewise, the next hearing low and behold, I bet, will be before Judge Pickett. Surprise, surprise. It's just really hard to --

MR. LEFKOW: Or --

MR. REVELL: -- hard to see the transparency of their position, particularly when counsel wouldn't agree to let Judge Fleming hear this. We weren't going on discovery, Your Honor. We weren't going on discovery, again, until summary judgment is denied. I told counsel we're not going to go on discovery while reconsideration is pending. So what's the urgency? Why not just make these same arguments again to Judge Fleming?

And that's what we suggest you should do, you should refer this matter to Judge Fleming. I'll tell you right now on the record, I'm not going to go seek this discovery before Judge Fleming rules. I have no intentions of doing that. I'd be prevented by Judge Overstreet's order. But I'll tell you and I'll commit to you and counsel, I have no intention of going to seek this discovery that Judge Overstreet has allowed us to get until the motion for summary Judgment is finally disposed of. So there's no urgency.

I'm encouraged to hear that I'm on the verge of a multibillion dollar verdict. If it's close, I don't see it in the headlights anywhere, so I guess I'm encouraged that maybe they are going to write me a check for a few billion dollars. But I sort of feel like I'm on the front end. I haven't done my basic discovery yet because we've been thwarted in that effort. And that's what Judge Fleming has

said we can do and Judge Overstreet has said we can do, and we ask you to respect those rulings and not, by entering an order on a misnomered motion, stop us. That's all I'm asking you to do, and I think it should be referred.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. LEFKOW: May I address something, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.

MR. LEFKOW: Just again, I need to refer the Court to that First United Church vs. Udofia case. Subject matter jurisdiction may not be waived by the parties or the court. Even if the parties don't raise it or however they raise it -- I could raise it by howling at the moon. It can be raised any way, any how. And I have presented it to a court, which by the rules of this court there is no judge assigned. And the reason that we are in this court today is that I wanted a hearing this week and Judge Fleming was not available. I do not want to wait until we are on the verge of having to let the enemies into the gates before we are given some relief from a case where there is no subject matter jurisdiction.

I have created a record that I've done everything possible for all of these courts. I think giving an order of referral would be exercising jurisdiction over this case, Your Honor. And I believe that would be improper, if the Court finds that there is no subject matter jurisdiction,

because that is a threshold matter that every court is obligated to address. So, I would ask the Court to stay the action.

If the Court finds it necessary to dismiss the action, but that can be Judge Fleming's decision, although he's not got subject matter jurisdiction before it -- before him on May 10th. So I think something's got to be done before we're instantly obligated to provide class discovery, regardless of whether it's nice class discovery or, you know, onerous class discovery. This is a case the Court can't exercise jurisdiction over.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. REVELL: Your Honor, finally, I would just remind the Court of what it obviously already knows, is the standard for granting a TRO, as you know, the substantial likelihood it'll pervade on the merits, irreparable harm, threatened to one side versus the other, and the public interest. Now, I'm really at a loss to see the irreparable harm today. We're not going anywhere next week or we're not going anywhere until Judge Fleming rules.

And the last time I checked, engaging in discovery is not irreparable harm, particularly when it's by court order. How could that be irreparable harm, being forced to participate in discovery? The enemy, as we're now for the first time called, who is engaging in what we think is

reasonable discovery, what counsel himself admitted was reasonable discovery under the allegations in the complaint, what Judge Overstreet found to be reasonable discovery, is now suddenly irreparable harm. I just don't think the -- those basic criteria for the granting of a TRO are even close to being met here.

And I don't want the Court -- I don't want to do two things. One, I don't want to bore the Court with going through an hour's presentation rebutting those cases because I don't think you need to get there, but we have a response. We don't think that on the merits of all this going to the FCC and all that, my silence I don't want to be construed to be acquiescence in that argument, because we strongly contest and disagree with the contention that on the merits we have to go to the FCC anyway. And we'll have that in our brief, or if you want to hear about that today we are prepared to. But I don't think you even need to get that far for the purposes of today's TRO.

THE COURT: All right. Well, thank you for your arguments in the case. I think they are well made and reasonable, but I don't think it's an appropriate case for me to procedurally grant a TRO in the case. I think that the arguments that the defendants make may be in part considered by what is already pending before Judge Fleming. And I don't think it appropriate for me to stay the

those.

proceedings at this time, so I'll deny your request for a

TRO.

MR. REVELL: Shall I prepare an order, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. REVELL: All right.

MR. LEFKOW: Your Honor, would that also mean that Your

Honor is inclined to deny the interlocutory injunction?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LEFKOW: Okay. And would that also mean that Your

Honor is inclined to deny the motion for stay?

THE COURT: I'm inclined to. Today we considered the

TRO, just as I indicated at the outset of the hearing, but

MR. LEFKOW: May I present --

MR. REVELL: Your Honor, I'm going to object to counsel
-- I'm sure he's got an order saying the interlocutory
injunction, having come on for hearing, is hereby denied.
As I understand, we're here on a temporary restraining order
and the interlocutory injunction motion will be set after
our response time.

my inclination in response to your question would be to deny

THE COURT: That is what I indicated at the outset of the hearing.

MR. REVELL: All right.

THE COURT: That we were going to consider the TRO

today and that's what we've considered and that's what I've denied and nothing more.

MR. LEFKOW: So Your Honor will not grant -- even though Your Honor is inclined not to grant an interlocutory injunction after hearing all of my arguments, which I don't think I can make any better, you will not grant an interloc--- a denial of an interlocutory injunction which does no prejudice to them to have --

MR. REVELL: Well, we're --

THE COURT: No. Because I said at the outset of the hearing we were going to consider the TRO and that's what we've considered. Now, you asked me if I was inclined to do that and I responded to that by saying that I was, but we didn't consider that today.

MR. LEFKOW: I would -- I think it aggrieves me more than anybody if you're going to deny it, and I would consent to, you know, whatever reply time I've got being shortened.

MR. REVELL: We would ask for a maximum of thirty days to reply, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well --

MR. REVELL: And then we'll set a hearing after that.

THE COURT: Certainly I think you'd be entitled to that, so we'll just consider the TRO today.

MR. LEFKOW: Would Your Honor -- I've prepared an order

denying the TRO, I believe.

[Pause while counsel reviews files.]

MR. LEFKOW: Well, Your Honor, needless to say it's -suffice it to say it's an oral ruling. Would Your Honor be
inclined to grant a certificate of immediate review on the
TRO?

THE COURT: No, I wouldn't. Prepare the order, Mr. Revell.

MR. REVELL: All right, sir.

THE COURT: Submit it to Mr. Lefkow for his review and then to the Court.

MR. REVELL: All right, sir.

MR. BROWNSTEIN: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. LITTLE: Thank you, Judge.

[Hearing concluded at 12:23 p.m.]

CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

STATE OF GEORGIA)
COUNTY OF RICHMOND)

I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript consisting of (47) forty-seven pages is a true, correct, and complete transcript of the proceeding held before me; that said hearing was reported by the method of Stenomask with Backup.

I further certify that I am not kin or counsel to the parties in the case, am not in the regular employ of counsel or said parties, nor am I otherwise interested in the result of said case.

This the 28th day of April, 2004.

KIMBERLY M. CLAYTON, CCR, CVR

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OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

GEORGIA CERTIFICATE NO. B-1605

EXHIBIT 11

ORDER

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF RICHMOND COUNTY STATE OF GEORGIA 64 APR -5 PN 3: 59

MATTISON R. VERDERY, C.P.A, P.C., individually and on behalf of all persons and entities similarly situated,	Richard Sount's GA.
Plaintiffs,)) Civil Action File No.
V.) <u>2003-RCCV-728</u>
STAPLES, INC. and QUICK LINK	,
INFORMATION SERVICES, LLC,)
Defendants.))

ORDER COMPELLING DISCOVERY

Presently before the Court are Plaintiff's Motion to Compel Discovery and Plaintiff's Motion to Enlarge the Discovery Period. A hearing was held on March 18, 2004 where Plaintiff narrowed his motion to compel for present purposes so as to limit the requested discovery to subject matters related to class certification. After considering the record and argument of counsel the Court hereby **GRANTS** Plaintiff's Motion to Compel as herein provided.

Plaintiff shall not undertake any depositions contemplated by this Order until such time as the Court renders its decision on Defendants' pending Motion for Summary Judgment. That Motion has been fully briefed and argued orally by the parties

This Order contemplates the need for additional discovery on class certification issues in the event Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment is denied. If Summary Judgment is denied Plaintiff shall be permitted to undertake discovery on the matters

related to class certification set forth below pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 9-11-30 (b) (6). In such event, Defendants shall produce for deposition one or more officers, directors, managing agents, employees or other persons with knowledge of the following subject matters:

- 1 The creation, development, transmission and receipt of all Staples fax advertisements
- 2 How the database used to transmit Staples fax advertisements was created, developed and maintained.
- The number of Staples fax advertisements transmitted within four (4)
 years of the filing of Plaintiff's Complaint.
- The number of Staples fax advertisements transmitted to recipients in the State of Georgia within four (4) years of the filing of Plaintiff's Complaint.
- 5 Any agreements between Staples and Quick Link that relate in any way to the Staples fax advertisements.
- The development and maintenance of any "suppression list" or similar documents containing requests by individuals or entities to be removed from any lists of future intended recipients of Staples fax advertisements.
- The existence and current status of any other lawsuits presently pending or threatened against one or both Defendants that contain claims for violations of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act or any other claims allegedly resulting from transmission of Staples fax advertisements.

¹ The Court notes that Plaintiff has filed Notices of Depositions under O.C.G A. § 9-11-30(b) (6) for representatives of Staples, Inc. and Quick Link Information Services, Inc. for April 19-20, 2004. As stated herein, those depositions may or may not be taken on those dates, depending on the disposition of Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment

- 8. The existence of all insurance policies providing any kind of liability insurance for Defendants, including the terms and conditions of all such policies and any claims made under such policies. Defendants shall produce copies of all policies that provide any kind of liability coverage for them
- 9. The collection, compilation and use of all information, including any form of written documentation, reflecting or relating to any prior express invitation or permission given by any intended recipient of Staples fax advertisements.
- 10 What Defendants knew about the TCPA and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder at the time the decision was made to send Staples advertisements by fax.

The Plaintiff's Rule 30(b) (6) Deposition Notices filed on March 5, 2004 are hereby modified and restricted to the foregoing subject matters that relate to class certification. In addition to producing individuals knowledgeable about the foregoing subject matters, Defendants shall produce all non-privileged documents that relate to the same; provided, however, that Defendants shall not be required to produce the specific personal information such as names, addresses, fax numbers, and transaction histories contained in the database(s) used to send Staples fax advertisements unless in the future the Court orders otherwise. Until such time, a general description of the categories of information currently available on such database(s) will suffice.

The production of any documents on the foregoing subject matters shall be subject to and governed by the November 3, 2003 Confidentiality Agreement between the parties. That Agreement is hereby adopted as part of this Order and the parties are ordered to abide by such Agreement, provided that any designation of confidentiality is

made in good faith, and may be subject to challenge by motion of the other party. Until such time as the Court orders otherwise, all documents labeled as "CONFIDENTIAL" must be filed under seal unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing. To the extent any such confidential information or documents were made a part of the record as part of Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification and/or Amended Complaint such information and/or documents shall be sealed by the Clerk until further order of the Court. Plaintiff may, but is not required to, refile additional copies of the pleadings referred to above with the documents marked "CONFIDENTIAL" fully redacted by Plaintiff and with any and all confidential information obtained from such documents also fully redacted by Plaintiff.

The discovery period is hereby extended for an additional six (6) from March 5, 2004 to and including September 6, 2004.

So Ordered this 25 day of March, 2004.

J. Carlisle Overstreet
Judge of Superior Court
Augusta Judicial Circuit

Presented to by

Harry D. Revell

State Bar No 601331 Attorney for Plaintiff

A 07

Jay Ø. Brownstein 🤌 Georgia Bar No. 002590

Attorney for Plaintiff

Kevin S. Little 79 Georgia Bar No. 454225

Attorney for Plaintiff

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Certificate of Service

This is to certify that I have served the within and foregoing upon the following by

U. S. Mail prior to filing:

Robert B. Hocutt, Esq. Mark D. Lefkow, Esq. Null & Miller, LLP Suite 1500, North Tower 235 Peachtree Street, NE Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1401

This 5th day of April, 2004.

HARRY D. REVELL

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Jennifer Short, hereby certify that on this 3rd day of May 2004, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Petition for Expedited Declaratory Ruling and for a Cease and Desist Order was sent via U.S. first class mail, postage prepaid, or by hand, to the following:

- * Honorable Michael K. Powell Chairman Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Room 8-B201 Washington, DC 20554
- * Honorable Kathleen Q. Abernathy Commissioner Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Room 8-B115 Washington, DC 20554
- * Honorable Michael J Copps Commissioner Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Room 8-A302 Washington, DC 20554
- * Honorable Kevin J Martin Commissioner Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Room 8-A204 Washington, DC 20554
- * Honorable Jonathan S Adelstein Commissioner Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Room 8-C302 Washington, DC 20554

- * Marlene H. Dortch Secretary Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, S W. Room TW-A325 Washington, DC 20554
- * John A Rogovin, General Counsel Office of the General Counsel Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554
- * Christopher Libertelli Senior Legal Advisor Office of Chairman Michael Powell Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554
- * Matthew Brill
 Senior Legal Advisor
 Office of Commissioner Abernathy
 Federal Communications
 Commission
 445 12th Street, SW
 Washington, DC 20554

- * Jordan Goldstein Senior Legal Advisor Office of Commissioner Copps Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554
- * Daniel Gonzalez Senior Legal Advisor Office of Commissioner Martin Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554
- * Barry Ohlson Senior Legal Advisor Office of Commissioner Adelstein Federal Communications Commission 445 12th Street, SW Washington, DC 20554
- * K. Dane Snowden Chief Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau Federal Communications Commission 445 12th St., S.W. Room 5-C755 Washington, DC 20554

Mattison R. Verdery, CPA, P.C. c/o Jay D. Brownstein, Esq. 2010 Montreal Road Tucker, Georgia 30084

Mattison R. Verdery, CPA, P.C. c/o Mattison R. Verdery 805 Quail Ct Augusta, GA 30909

Mattison R Verdery, CPA, P.C. c/o Harry Revell, Esq.
Harry D. Revell, Esq.
Burnside, Wall, Daniel, Ellison & Revell
P.O. Box 2125
Augusta, Georgia 30903

Mattison R. Verdery, CPA, P.C. c/o Kevin Little, Esq. Kevin S. Little, P.C. 3100 Centennial Tower 101 Marietta Street Atlanta, GA 30303

Jerry Thr. John Short

* By hand